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The Diversions of King Ursus.

King URSUS was the adoration of his subjects and the wonder of the world. The theatre was among his favorite diversions. There was something in the glare of the footlights that delighted him beyond expression; and when he was present no other drama was needed to stir to rapture his reverent and affectionate people.

It was the habit of King URSUS on these occasions, when the audience was duly hushed, to arise suddenly in the front of the royal box and to bellow "Fire!" with all his lungs. Then panic would seize upon the spectators. They would rush out and trample one another to death.

Meanwhile King Ursus, justly vexed and angry at their behavior, was expostulating to the vacant house:

" I was about to say that Fire in a theatre which is not fireproof is a danger against which we should take every precaution. Some theatres are not fireproof. All must be made so. Until they are I shall not cease to give the alarm and the warning, no matter how many are injured by the conspiracy of my enemies to discredit my royal self and maim the populace."

Reading an account of the accident and a partial list of the injured next day King URSUS cried until the Favorites dropped their racquets in affright: "The scoundrels, conspirators, malefactors! They dare to attribute the panic to me! Well, so be it! If the work of righteousness necessary to make the theatres fireproof conflicts with the fancied needs of my subjects to live then their lives must go to the wall. And always remember that if a man does well, if he acts honestly, he has nothing to fear from me and ought to be able to control his nerves when in my business of promoting righteousness I make remarks about fire and fireproofing.'

On the Eve of the Third Duma.

Although the returns from the second ballotings for members of the popular branch of the Russian Parliament are not even vet complete, enough is known to render it certain that the construction of a permanent majority, for which more than 220 votes would be needed, will prove a difficult task. That number of votes could not be mustered by the socalled Octobrists and the Constitutional Democrats in combination, even if they should accept the support of the Social Democrats, of whom there will be less than thirty in the new assembly. On the other hand the Conservatives, although ostensibly they preponderate over all other parties combined, do not themselves constitute a homogeneous body but range from Absolutists, who avowedly desire the extinction of representative government, to men of relatively moderate opinions who cling to constitutional forms and are scarcely distinguishable from the Octobrists. The strength of the latent moderate element cannot at this time be computed, but there are already indications that many representatives of the great land owners, though professedly Monarchists, are at heart opposed to the extreme Reactionists.

of these signs and counting on the commission of blunders by the Absolutists. look forward to the formation of a coalition of the Right Centre and Left Centre, to which the Left or Constitutional Democrats might be admitted, but from which the Extreme Left or Social Democrats would be excluded. Such a coalition might at first be countenanced by Mr. STOLYPIN, especially since the Absolutists at a meeting the other day in Moscow resolved to demand the Premier's resignation. By that resolution they stultified themselves, for the Czar never has conceded the principle of Ministerial accountability to the people's representatives, and in the first Duma the Reactionists applauded the repudiation of that principle. With a cynical contempt for consistency they now invoke it in order to get rid of Mr. STOLY-PIN, whom with some show of reason they regard as a Constitutionalist at heart. We shall get a line on the course and fate of the third Duma when we see by how large a majority, if any, the demand for the Premier's removal is rejected.

There are optimists who, taking note

Some of the more sanguine believers in the fitness of Russia for self-government -as a matter of fact the country contains not more than six million persons who can read and write, as against ninety million illiterates-console themselves for the two successive narrowings of the electorate with the apothegm that revolutions never go backward. Never was there a more flagrant misreading of history. What was the fate of the mediæval Italian republics, once so flourishing? What became of that English Commonwealth which culminated in the elevation of CROMWELL to the Lord Protectorship? How long was it before the Dutch Republic lapsed into a monarchy? How quickly did the first French Republic succumb! The Roman Republic of 1848 lived but for a day; and, compared with the Free State which Ger-

fort, the present German Empire represents a triumph of reaction. Of how long duration, finally, was the Spanish Republic, which came into being soon after the flight of ISABELLA II, and the shortlived experiment of King AMADEO? The truth, of course, is that revolutions always collapse, unless the circumstances are exceptionally favorable, as they were for the American Colonies in 1776 and for French Republicans in 1871.

From one point of view, however, the experiment of representative selfgovernment has been made in Russia under unique conditions. The ukase of October 30, 1905, by which the Russian people were invited to exercise a voice in the government of their country, was not issued in compliance with any widespread demand. It was inspired by a selfish, not a philanthropic motive. In conferences which Count WITTE held at Paris after his return from negotiating the Peace of Portsmouth he became convinced that in view of the immense sums already invested by the French in Russia an additional loan of more than \$400,000,000 could not be obtained upon the credit of the Czar alone, but would only be procurable with a promise to gain the indorsement of the Russian nation. That indorsement has not yet been secured, and although the third Duma may give it the proceeds of the last loan are nearly exhausted and new advances are urgently required. Neither, therefore, now nor at any time to come can the Czar afford to dispense with the indorsement of a body representing, at least ostensibly, the Russian nation. His financial necessities have placed him and will continue to keep him in the predicament which forced CHARLES I. to summon the Long Parliament, That is the only real reason why it may prove in the case of Russia that revolu-

The Merciful Shortening of Life.

tions do not go backward.

The plot of Mrs. EDITH WHARTON'S latest novel, "The Fruit of the Tree," turns on the suggestion that a nurse or physician may be justified in morals in administering a lethal dose of poison to shorten the agonies of death where the case of the patient is hopeless.

This proposition has given rise to much discussion in the medical journals and in the press generally. The act seems by many writers to be deemed "a merciful shortening of life," as they call it. Its propriety is discussed with the utmost seriousness pro and con, and most of the critics assume that it is entirely justifiable to produce euthanasia in this way, provided the hopelessness of recovery is sufficiently clear. If the patient is certainly going to die of the malady from which he is suffering, they say in substance, it is perfectly right for the attending doctor to put him out of misery sooner than nature would end his pain if unassisted.

We wonder if any of these good people have ever thought to inquire what the law is on this subject, or if any of them is aware of the fact that a physician acting thus would be guilty of deliberate and premeditated murder!

The fact that the slayer of a human being intends to benefit the person slain does not affect the criminal quality of his act in the eve of the law in the slightest degree. The law in certain expressly defined cases pronounces homicide legal or justifiable or excusable-as, for example, when committed by a warden or a Sheriff in the execution of the death penalty pronounced by a court of justice or by an officer in endeavoring to retake an escaping prisoner charged with felony who resists arrest or by a person acting in self-defence. Except in these and similar cases, however, no man can take the life of another with a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed without being guilty of murder; and so far as we know there is as yet no jurisdiction in the world in which exception has been made in favor of homicide committed by a medical attendant for the purpose of mercifully shortening the dying agonies of his natient.

We are told that it is really not a very important matter, inasmuch as it only lessens the duration of a human life probably by a very short period of time. But all that any murderer ever does. be he the most coldblooded robber who lies in wait for his victim, is to shorten that victim's life, and no one can know with certainty how long that life would have lasted in the absence of the fatal shot or blow. In the view of the law the physician who mercifully shortens his patient's life by a fatal dose of morphine is just as guilty of murder as any of the most infamous assassins of the great whose names

are recorded in history. Whether the infliction of euthanasia upon those believed to be dying of an incurable disease ought or ought not to be permitted by law is a question fairly open to debate by those who think there are two sides to it. As for ourselves, we deny that medical science has yet advanced far enough to enable doctors to attain the necessary certainty as to the outcome of their patient's case. But however this may be, it cannot be too clearly understood that as the law now stands a doctor who intentionally shortens his patient's life even by a single minute, by the administration of a drug designed for that purpose, is guilty of murder.

Then and Now.

The President in an unexpected review of election results concluding with the felicitation that "the President's own home county of Nassau made a better showing than it ever has in an off year' professes to see in the New Jersey State election of 1898 a parallel to the slump in Republican pluralities that occurred last Tuesday.

It is true that Senator FOSTER M. VOORHEES, the Republican candidate for Governor, was elected in 1898 by a plurality of 5,499, and that two years before WILLIAM McKINLEY's plurality in New Jersey had been 87,692, but there the resemblance between the State campared with the Free State which Ger-mans in the same year thought they had 1907, ceases. Senator Voornezs had us in terms which balls contradiction

created with their Parliament of Franki been President of the State Senate and for some time before his nomination by the State convention he had been acting as Governor, having succeeded JOHN W. GRIGGS upon his appointment as Attorney-General of the United States. Senater Veorners by no stretch of the imagination could have been regarded as a strong and popular candidate: he was nominated simply because his claim to succeed himself as acting Governor could not be decently set aside. His opponent, an obscure young politician of Essex county named ELVIN W. CRANE, was long ago forgotten. Before the day of big Republican majorities in New Jersay John W. Griggs's plurality had been 26,900; that of Senator VOORHEES, the mediocre, was 5,499. It will amuse even Mr. Roosevelr's admirers in New Jersey to hear him hark back to the campaign of 1898 to demonstrate that his hue and cry against business had nothing to do with the slump in New Jersey on Tuesday, when the Republican party was united in support of a positive and magnetic candidate.

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S citing of the campaign of 1898 will suggest to people who have memories that President McKin-LEY was then rendering an inestimable service to the country by building up and stimulating business and pointing the way to prosperity. We quote from the New Jersey Republican platform of

Called to the Presidency in a time of nationa bankruptcy caused by the mad administration of ocratic party, WILLIAM MCKINLEY Was commissioned by the American people to restore onfidence . . . Under his Administration busi ness has revived, labor has found employment, and prosperity is returning."

Mr. McKinley's policies were as pacific and harmonizing as they were constructive and progressive. He had the united, enthusiastic and respectful support of the business community in 1898. No one then thought of not registering or of voting the Democratic ticket as a protest against the President's attitude toward business. Mr. McKinlay did not think it incumbent upon him after the New Jersey election of 1898 to issue a statement.

The Soil Survey.

No other maps are being issued so rapidly by any department of the Government as those of the Soil Survey. Seven of these large sheets in colors were published in October with concise reports on the survey of the area covered by each map. These surveys, directed by the Bureau of Soils, have been in progress since 1900. They are not confined to any particular States or regions, but are carried on wherever there is special demand for them. The field forces as far as available are sent to the districts where "leading citizens," agricultural societies, scientific bodies or State officials show that for one reason or another the survey will help development.

The States are taking part to some extent in making the surveys; and because the supply of reports and maps distributed by the Government has not met the demand the States in some cases have republished them at their own ex-

Two men form each of the survey parties. They are specially trained for such work and equipped with the most modern instruments for the classification and survey of soils. The map is completed in all details and the report written before leaving the area studied. The scale s a mile to an inch, which is large enough to permit areas as small as ten acres to be represented. The data are laid down upon the land office maps wherever the Government topographic survey sheets are not available as base maps; but the best results are obtained when topographic sheets can be used as base maps, for then the surface forms of the land, as well as the kinds of soil, are shown.

Such work has been carried out by many of the European governments, and in the Netherlands fine wall maps in colors of the soils and their distribution are specially prepared for use in the schools.

The American maps are well produced; the boundaries of the soil areas are sharply defined, and as experience has been enlarged a very close approximation of the facts has been attained. Twelve or more tints are often used to show the different kinds of soil. The thickness of each soil and the nature of the subsoil to a depth of three feet are also depicted by graphic methods.

This is an entirely new phase of the mapping of the United States. Its tendency seems to be to diffuse more accurate knowledge of soils, to make their management more intelligent, and to indicate soils in the arid regions, for example, which are well adapted for the production of commercial commodities of other continents grown under similar elimatic conditions.

Burton and Parsons

The President's hearty congratulations to Governor-elect Forr of New Jersey suggest the thought that perhaps a word or two of encouragement and commiseration from the same august source would pour whole horns of balm into the gaping wounds of the Hon. THEODORE E. BURTON and the Hon. HERBERT PARSONS. No doubt Mr. FORT deserved that mighty pat upon the back, considering all the circumstances of the case, but it must be obvious to the most callous that Mr. BURTON and Mr. PARsons are in dire need of sympathetic ministration.

We could wish that the Hon. GEORGE B. Cox, the boss of Cincinnati, had not diluted the poetic tenderness enveloping Mr. Busron's bed of pain by blurting out certain expical and rude comments on the Cleveland melodrama. But for that Bootian reminder a feeling country would have continued to regard the les ser THEODORE as a pathetic martyr and would have been able to shed real tears in picturing his immolation. Similarly, we might have held our emotions at the melting point in respect of the Hon. HERBERT PARSONS if hard hearted and sardonic commentators had only bottled up their odious facts and left us in the maudlin arms of sentiment. How much more grateful to assume that these devoted retainers went to a romantic fate in simple if mistaken loyalty than to that they plunged with wide open eyes

into the futilities now drowning them! The Philistines in question have robbed us of alternative. With the best intentions to the contrary we are forced to face the truth. Doubtless we may have reason to tell ourselves some months

"In the spring a gaudier walstoost our bustling Tim."

The fact remains, however, that the bleeding forms of Mr. Burron and Mr. Parsons still sprawl unheeded on the outside of the breastworks, and so far there is none to salve their injuries.

It is an interesting feature of last week's elections that almost any one can find material for satisfaction by the simple and cheap expedient of adjusting his point of view to the demands of his philosophy. It does not seem to us, though, that the Hon. TERODORE ROOM-VMLT can get into the game as a plain, ordinary mortal. If Mr. BURTON and Mr. Parsons are not his victims he aught to say so.

A Fantastic Suggestion. Not a smile crackles from the face of the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY of Boston as e stands in the shadow of his genealogical tree and pretends to long for "a sane radical party" in Massachusetts. He might as well have talked of "cold fire"

makers. Mr. Quincy, known technically if irreverently among his friends as "Josu," has the honor of being one of the most solemn humorists of politics; and the classical verb to "josh" will recall him to the latest

and the other conceits of the paradox

posterity. The Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS and the Hon. John Butin Moran are typical Massachusetts "sane radicals." Or if Mr. QUINCY is hinting that it would be wise to put a little hellebore into the next Democratic platform he expects too much. Equal privileges to all. The Democrats have as good a right to be crazy as the Republicans.

What will the Hon, SAMUEL GOMPERS do to the miners in the Calumet and Heela copper mines? They have done what that st and serenest of publicists declared would never be allowed: they have accepted a reduction of wages and remained at work. No punishment that the fertile mind of Mr. GOMPERS can devise will be too severe for these weaklings who have admitted the justice of their employers' contention that cheaper copper must make

lower wages. Mr. GOMPERS has decreed that wages shall never be lowered. They were raised in the day of abounding prosperity: he would have them kept up regardless of the course of business. A programme beautifully simple and effective. Mr. GOMPERS can have no patience with faint hearts who refuse to live up to it.

The unfortunate miners seem to have out their own comfort and interests first considering the proposition that their pay be reduced by 121/2 per cent. They preferred work at living wages to idleness in defence of a new economic principle. Yet they have chosen unwisely. A man starving for Gompuss is in much better condition than a well fed laborer against whom the wrath of the great philosopher is directed.

If in the happy hunting grounds the Hon. CALEB CHRESHAHTBAUMUCK, Harvard, 1865, as read the score of the game between Harvard and Carlisle, he must be torn in twain between pride of race and his feelings as an alumnus.

King MENELIE of Abyssinia is to have a Cabinet. Thus does tennis pervade the world.

Linguists in the Diplomatic Service. From the Chicago Tribune. The French press is culogizing Ambassador Joaquin Nabuco, the distinguished representative of Brazil in Washington, for the wonderful knowledge of Fremch he has displayed in his recent be "Pensées Detachées et Souvenirs" (Fugitive Thoughts and Memories). Mr. Nabuco's native Inoughts and Memories. Mr. Nabuco's native language of course is Portuguese, but he writes and speaks French perfectly, has an excellent knowledge of English and is conversant with other tongues. Most of the Ambassadors to the United States are linguists. Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, knows Chinese. The Japa-nese Ambassador married a German woman and her longue is the language of the household. The Prench Ambassador speaks English without an accent. All of the diplomats use French in their conversation with each other. Until the present time the American Government was satisfied if its representatives spoke correct English. Now, lowever, by direction of the President, a candidate

A Letter From Father Curry.

write a jordign language.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Str: The late campaign has revealed an alarming disregard in our community of the good name and reputation of our fellow citizens. In the heat of the campaign even clergymen, men of standing in the public eye, joined hands with political tricksters. nd helped throw mud from their pulpits with the constructive work of God and not in the de tive work of the devil.

Mud, alimy mud, was thrown, and these gentie-men of the cloth were not satisfied until they too had their hands bestimed and were throwing mud with a vigor that for men of peace and righteous-ness was, to say the least, startling. Statements were made only on hearsay, accusations not proved;

uld reign. ahould reign.

These reverend gentlemen should adopt the homely motto of the boys down our way here:
"If you can't boost, don't knock." If you can't in justice "boost," then don't in charity "knock."

NEW YORK, November 11. James B. Curry.

Dectors' Motor Club.

Vienna correspondence Pall Mail Gazeite.

Convinced that automobiles are better than pair herse flacres the Vienna doctors have organized a kind of cooperative automobile club. It is proposed first to persuade the home manufacturers to build a car specially adapted for doctors work. Then upon payment of a moderate sum down, followed by monthly instalments, the club will assist the doctors to become automobile owners. The monthly payments will be less than the present cost of hiring a catrings by the month, as most cost of hiring a carriage by the month, as most of the doctors do.

The club will have its own central garage, and

branch garages will be opened in various districts of the city as the demand increases. The promoters of the association hope to increase the number of motoring doctors from the present twenty or so to at least 200,

Another College Sunday Newspaper To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In THE SUN of November 10 is printed an article smittled "Only College Sunday Paper," in which the assertion is made that the Michighn Daily is the only college paper published on Suriday.

The Daily Hims of the University of Illinois has been leaded on Suriday, the least law years and

been issued on Sunday for the last two years, and is one of the two eight page university papers in the country. Wilstans Lawis, U. of I., 1907, Naw Yoak, November 11. Ready for Business

From Law Notes.

The following advertisement is elipped from a altimore newspaper of recent date:

"W. H. Logue, Jr., 193 North Broadway, having eea assigned to jury duty in the crimina arriestly requests the patronage of his ad acquaintances."

> Doos Any One Know? We ask, as for knowledge
> We painfully grope:
> Pray what has become of
> The Wisdom of Hope?

ROOSEVELT AND BRYAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What as been and will be the immediate effect on Rocsevelt and Bryan of the recent panic in regard to such public affairs of the country as should be conducted at Washington?

The inquiry does not embrace those affairs that by the Constitution are in the exclusive jurisdiction of the saveral States. Of them, and more especially of public service ablic utility corporations, Governor es has a lead that cannot easily be taken from him by any rivals. He begun with them in New York. Proba his plans for the future include other cor porations. He has separated those which Congress can regulate from those which only the Legislatures of the States can con-trol. When he alludes to "government" supervision of production and transportation he is careful to indicate the government to which he refere.

The President will, it is to be expected, Sicially declare in the annual message soon o come the effect that the panic has had on him and "my policies." Rumor has i that Mr. Bryan will also reveal to his friends ssembled at about the same time, the policy he will pursue regarding corporations in the light of the present banking and ourrency

Roosevelt and Bryan are both seeking to control the Washington Government during four years from March 4, 1909, either as President or as "something behind the

throne greater than the King himself."

Each intends to be the actual candidat of his party next November, or else to dic-tate that candidate, as Jackson dictated Van Buren to be the Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1832 and for President n 1836 and 1840.

Indeed, there are signs indicating that ach is promoting the candidacy of the other in his own party.

Plain enough it is that if each shall domnate in the next national convention of his own party, the candidate to have his support must be either himself or some one subservient to himself. The alternative will be a secession from each national convention of conservative delegates and possibly (but not very likely) a nominating convention of delegates from the alienated members of each of the old parties, resulting in a contest practically between a conservative Presidential ticket and an opposition radical ticket supported by both Roosevelt and Bryan.

Of supreme importance are the views of party duty taken by those two regarding Congressional treatment of corporations, their combinations, agreements by any and all persons in restraint of trade, arrangements by railway and other cor porations to secure and maintain reasonable prices, the attitude to be taken in Washington toward production and transportation wholly within a State and never crossing State lines, whether carried on by an individual or a partnership, and the right of members of each State, as matter of individual and State right, to ngage in interstate commerce, subject only to mere regulation of the commerce and exclusion of deleterious articles when crossing State boundaries. NEW YORK, November 11.

Though He Slay Me, Yet Will I Trust I

Him." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let us be fair in our judgment of the acts of our President. He is doing the best he can to right the wrongs and to give all a square deal. Let us not hamper him in his efforts zens" who have by unfair methods stifled honest competition. Let every business man look to his own house and set it in order and try to conform his business methods to the requirements of the Administration and the decade the citizens of this vast country wil lift up their voices in praise of the sturdy virtues of Theodore Roosevelt and not try, as many are doing now, to drive him into a dishonored obscurity. NEW YORK, November 11.

According to the latest Official Register there are ,589 practising physicians in the Borough of Brooklyn, including under the term physicians thos

Of these, 137 belong to the homotopathic school and twenty-two are eclectics; the remainder are regulars or allopaths, as they are denominated nguish them from the disciples of Hah There are sixty-seven female physicians in Brook yn, classified as follows: Regular, 39; hor

With reference to the date of graduation in medicine, the nestor of the medical profession in Brook-lyn is Dr. A. N. Beil, who was for many years the editor of the Sanitarian, a well known journal devoted to hygiene and sanitary science. He received his medical degree in 1842. Following him we find one who graduated in 1848, two in 1852, two in 1853. one in each of the years 1855, 1856 and 1857, two is 1838, four in 1839 and one in 1860. It is not until we reach the year 1875 that the number of graduates now in practice is invariably denoted by two figures. The largest number belong to the year 1898; that is to say, there are more medical gradu ates of 1998 now practising in Brooklyn than of any other one year. Of these there are seventy-five. Next come the graduates of 1899, numbering sev Next come tag graduates of 1898, who numbering seventy-two, and those of 1898, who number sixty-six.

Graduates in medicine who have received their degrees since 1898 are less numerous among the Brooklyn physicians of to-day. Thus there are but

forty-two of 1906. As might naturally be expected, the largest number of Brooklyn medical practitioners have re-ceived their professional training at the Long Island ceived their professional training at the Long Island College Hospital. Of these there are 461. The College of Physicians and Surgeons (the medical department of Columbia University) is represented by 281 graduates, the New York University Medical by 381 graduates, the New York Chivershy medical School by 184 and Bellevue by 116. There are seventy seven graduates of the New York Homeo-pathic Medical School. Of institutions outside Greater New York those best represented are the Albany Medical School with twenty-six graduates, the University of Pennsylvania with twenty-five, and Harvard and Buffalo with thirteen graduates each. More than one hundred medical schools are ted in the present body of practising phy-

New Form of Punishment

From the London Evening Standard.

A novel penalty was imposed by Mr. Montagu Sharpe, the Brentford Magistrate, on a schoolboy who had damaged a tree belonging to the Ealing Corporation. He ordered the boy to provide another tree and to plant it himself. "If the children of this country were brought up like those in Ger-nany and Switzerland and taught to plant trees in the public highway," Mr. Sharpe rem

Respectfully Submitted. great dramatic writers of Greece and Rome what we might call popular dramatists? Were shey appreciated by the masses as well as by the learned? Please name six Greek and six Latin dramatists, tragic and comic, popular as well as great.

When did mankind first show the mi BROOKLYN, November 11.

Unswerving. From the Washington Star. My Uncle Jim's a statesman bold,
Though on election day
He's always left out in the cold—
They never vote his way.
So many men oblivion and
in office holding life!
My Uncle Jim is not that kind,—
He's always in the strife.

He's not a meteor rushing swift
To vanish in the air;
Whene'er the country needs a lift
My Uncle Jim's right there.
He's not like those whom people know
A while and then forget.
He started running years ago,
And he is running yet.

The kind of man this country needs is he who braves the shock And stands up for his party oreeds Unyfeiding as the rock. Though Unole Jim has felt the smart Full oft of fickle fate; the smart Full oft of fickle fate; at the smart And still a pairlot from the heart And still a candidate.

ITALIAN CATHOLICS.

Their Neglect of the Church; Their In-Stience at the Vations. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: writer recently had occasion to uphold Pro-fessor Goldwin Smith's views on "Italianism" the Vatican and gave substantial reas for distributing more equally the honors to be conferred for ability and devotion to th Church. A score of criticisms pro and con are now upon my desk, coming all the way from Rochester and New Orleans. They deal in general denials without touching the question at issue. One critic doubts my Catholicity and alleges prejudice. All of which is absurd and shows how easy it is for men to befog their own vision when truth is disagree-able. To be blunt, the Italian people are what American Catholics call "nominal." That is to say, they rarely attend mass: they fall to approach the sacraments with any degree of frequency, and a few questions will suffice to prove their utter ignorance of religion. Half of their marriages contracted in this country

Last month the foundation stone of an Italian church was laid in Camden, but al-though the rector claimed at least 4,000 members fewer than 300 persons were present.
The building is being constructed largely through the generosity of the Irish and Germans. I lately heard a New York priest mans. I lately heard a New York priest remark that there are in the metropolis fully half a million Italians who rarely if ever see the interior of a church. Philadelphia Irishmen have made the Italians a gift of two edifices, but they cannot be cajoled into hearing mass. A conservative estimate places their number in that city at 125,000, but three small churches provide accommodations for all. The same conditions obtain throughout the country. Raising the cry of poverty, they assert that the maintenance of religion is beyond their means: but the Irish and Germans make accifices in behalf of faith, and the sons of Poland are emulating them to-day. A Polish school in Chicago has an enrolment of 4,000 pupils.

It is not my desire to portray the world, but as a loyal Catholic, a convert to the faith, knowing the lamentable condition of religion in Italy and believing that the irreligious conduct of these immigrants from within the shadow of St. Peter's has a deterrent effect

are performed by civil magistrates.

but as a loyal Catholic, a convert to the latter, knowing the lamentable condition of religion in Italy and believing that the irreligious conduct of these immigrants from within the shadow of St. Peter's has a deterrent effect upon those who might otherwise join the Church, I deem it necessary for the welfare of the Eastern and the Western branches of the ancient organization that American priests should be called upon to inject their well known energy into the affairs of the Vatican, which course would in time undoubtedly improve the morale of Italy.

Another phase of the situation recently expressed to me by one of the foremost clergymen of Philadelphia is that the free thinking ideas of these immigrants must eventually play havoc with American social and religious institutions. It should be remembered that they are coming here as fast as ships can carry them, and within twenty-five years they will dominate the Eastern States. Without religious belief of any kind, during a period of depression they could and would be swayed by demagogues into committing acts detrimental to the wellbeing of society. We have recently read of 40,000 anarchists parading the streets of the Eternal City, waving the red flag of revolution, with cries of "Death to the Pope!" "Down with the King!" A sharp contrast to the attitude of our foremost American statesmen, who have wisely recognized the potency of religion in preserving the integrity of the nation.

It grieves us to make the admission, but it cannot be denied that Italy's masses to-day are for the most part infidels. We need immigrants on these shores, but they must be controlled by belief in the existence of a Supreme Power. If the millions of Italy are to be practical Christians, the work must devolve upon the man who has been thoroughly drilled for the purpose of disseminating Catholic doctrine—the American priest. The Latin has been tried and found wanting.

CAMDEN, N. J., November 11.

CAMDEN, N. J., November 11.

ome Strenuous Inhabitants of the Jungle

From the Medical Journal.

Contrary to general belief, the python or boa constrictor rarely attacks people and is looked upon very differently by the people than are the madryad and cobra. The python will take up hanadryad and coors. The python will take up his abode in a neighborhood and will not disturb anything except the hen roosts; these he disturbs very much, as he has a great fondness for chickens, also for a stray deg or small goat. I know of one case, however, in a floating house, where a python attacked a woman and, contrary to the precon ceived idea, did not crush her in his folds but at tempted to awallow her, commencing with one of her feet. When she was rescued her foot and ankle were badly lacerated by the snake's teeth. The Chinese kill the nython to make medicine from the liver, which has a high repute among them. They also use the dried skin for medicine. Any Chinese drug shop in Slam will have a number of python

One of the most important things to know about the hamadryad, cobra, &c., leave on the individual only the two punctures of the poison fangs, while the less poisonous and harmless snakes leave besides the two punctures the marks of adventitious teeth. This is most important in prognosis, as ing great shock it helps physician and patient naterially to assure the patient that while he may be very ill, he will not die.

There is only one snake in the Far East, that is in India, Burma, Siam and the Malay peninsula, that will always and at all times attack a man on sight. That is the hamadryad, justly more feared for mankind they are not common, except in limited districts. They are so feared by all that the native shikarris or hunters will go miles out of their way to avoid the locality in which they are known to exist. The hamadryad will stalk a man as a tige stalks his prey. Mr. Leonowens, who as a boy was educated with the present King of Siam, and who is interested in teak forests, told me he had seen elephants die in half an hour after being bitten, and that he always carried a shotgun loaded with said that one of his men, a Burmese, was chased by one and escaped by throwing away his clothing plece by plece, the snake stopping each time to bite the clothing. He shot the snake himself just as

the man fell exhausted near him.

These two snakes, the hamadryad and cobra cause the great annual death roll of India from snake bite, about 22.000 people last year. One rea son for this great death roll is that Hindus and Bud dhists will not kill the snakes, as it is against their religion to take life. The cobra will go away fro you usually, except in the nesting season, and then he will attack you on sight if you disturb him or his mate. It is at this time that so many death take place among the Malays and Slamese, as it is coincident with the rice planting season, and the cessants are busily at work in the rice fields. obra will bite under water, and many people are bitten on the foot or heel while planting rice usually takes place in an hour or less. I have known a large buffalo to be bitten and die in afteen minutes. It must have been bitten directly int

walks abroad after dark without a lamp or torch as it proyes almost suicidal to do so.

Adventures of a Stained Glass Window. From the Quiver.

The east window at St. Margaret's, Westminster

wandered about for more than 200 years before reaching its present position and was the subject of a seven years lawsuit. Henry VII., for whom it was intended, died before the window arrived from Dordrecht and it came into the possession first of the Abbot of Waltham and then of General Monk Stained glass was anathema in Puritan days, so the window was buried until the Restoration, when it was brought to light. Refused by Wadham Col-lege it was bought for fifty guineas and erected in private house, and years later was bought to 600 guineas by the committee charged with the restoration of St. Margaret's and placed in position in the church. The lawsuit to which we have re ferred was brought by the Registrar to the Dean and Chapter on the ground that the window con-tained superstitious images, but after seven years legal wrangling the church wardens proved victorious and the beautiful window was suffered to

Wealth of Democratic Talent. From the Nashville American. eratic candidates are William Je

The Bore of the Momen From the Denser Republican.
The oracle now seeks the crowd
And thinks each person he entrances
When he doth talk, in accents loud,
Finances.

He knows where each king Wall Street crowns. Through noonday luncheon madiy hurries; He knows the market's ups and downs, And furries.

For hours he talks, and never swerves A wordy flood—in vain to head it— Trade balances, and bank reserves, And credit.

invites All the Nations to Participate in an Exposition at Tokio in 1922. Washington, Nov. 11.—That Japan is preparing for a campaign of peace and industrial development rather than one of war and international strife is shown by the invitation which Japan, through her Embassy here, has just presented to the State Department asking this country to participate in the great national exposition at Tokio to be held in 1912. In formally making the announcement that Japan is pre-paring to hold the biggest exposition ever known in the Far East the sentiment was

JAPAN DESIRES PEACE.

or from secundary to any form to go

with all the world. The invitation requests this country to participate as a nation, and invites all the people of the United States to send their exhibits to Tokio to take part in the big fair. Similar invitations have been sent to all the other countries, and it is the in-tention of the Japanese Government to make the exposition rival anything that has ever been undertaken in the United States or

expressed at the Japanese Embassy to-day that this undertaking should prove to the

world that Japan desires to remain at peace

Europe.
The exposition is to comme The exposition is to commemorate no historical event, but its purpose is to show to all the world Japanese development and progress, and by inviting exhibits of the arts and sciences from other nations Japan expects to gain for her own people new ideas and a broader knowledge of the industries of other countries. While in its magnitude and general scope the exposition will not be unlike the world's fair at Chicago or the St. Louis exposition, its management and control are to be in the hands of the Japanese Government. It is undertaken by the Government rather than by individuals with Government assistance.

sistance.

For the purposes of the big show Japan has planned to expend from her national treasury ten million yen. The scheme also contemplates that an additional ten million yen will be appropriated by the various provinces and municipalities of the Island Empire, making the total cost of the exposition in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000. The period of the exposition is from April 1 to October 31, 1912, which will include both the cherry blossom and the chrysanthemum seasons, at which times Japan is seen to best advantage and the landscape is most picturesque.

is meet to best advantage and is not is most picturesque.

As a further evidence that Japan is not seeking trouble with the United States regret on the part of Ambassador Aoki was expressed at the embassy to-day that a report had come to the United States from Hawaii that the Mikado had issued the complete of the subjects in which

a birthday message to his subjects in which he was quoted as having said: "Should emergency arise offer yourselves courageously to your beloved country and thus guard and maintain the prosperity

thus guard and maintain the prosperity of our imperial throne."

It was explained that this language, which is alleged to have caused somewhat of a stir in Hawaii, is taken from an imperial rescript on education, issued by the Emperor of Japan on the occasion of his birthday seventeen years ago. Ever since that time it has been read on his birthday anniversary wherever there are Japanese schools. It is said that the reading of this document is not unlike the reading of the American Declaration of Independence by the American colony in Paris on the

NEW HOME FOR LOTOS CLUB. Plans Filed for Six Story Building in 57th Street to Cost \$300,000.

Donn Barber, architect for the Lotos Club, has filed with Building Superinten dent Murphy the plans for the new home of the club at 110 West Fifty-seventh street. It is to be a six story and basement edifice of Colonial design, having a frontage of 75 feet and a depth of 90 feet, with a small

The facade will be of limstone at the first story and decorated brick above, with ornamental balconies at the second and sixth stories and a cartouche of carved stone with the club coat of arms in the centre at the third story. A flagstaff will project from beneath this cartouche. The building will have a central arched entrance with an exterior staircase, with cardelabra wall lamps on either sides. candelabra wall lamps on either side

the doorway.

The first floor will contain two reception parlors opening off the foyer hall and a cafe in the rear. The second floor front the library, card room will be occupied by the library, card room and lounging room, and the rear will be fitted as a private dining room, with a din-ing room for ladies adjoining. The sixth and mezzanine stories will be fitted as banquet rooms. A picture gallery will occupy the front of the mezzanine floor. The intermediate floors will contain sleeping rooms

The building is to cost \$300,000.

MRS, ROOSEVELT LIFE MEMBER Of the Assembly of Mothers-The Presiden interested, Too.

The members of the City Mothers Club who assembled yesterday afternoon at the Flotel Martha Washington to talk about the "Care of Growing Girls" were roused to a high pitch of enthusiasm by the announcement that Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt has become a life member of the New York Assembly of Mothers.

The annual convention of that organization was held at Oneida in the last week of Outober, and a report of the proceedings

of Cutober, and a report of the proceedings was forwarded to the White House. A few days later Mrs. Roosevelt sent a note expressing a desire to be enrolled permanently on the membership list, and enclosing a check for \$25.

Mrs. Roosevelt has been for some time honorary vice-president of the State association, and the President is an active member of the advisory board of the National Federation of Mothers Clubs.

Dr. Eliza Mosher gave the City Mothers a half hour of advice on the "Care of Growing Girls." She tabooed among other things cold luncheons, peekaboo shirtwaists on chilly days, late hours, overstudy, social excitement and an excess of indoor occupation and ampagement. social excitement and an excess of

social excitement and an excess of indoor occupation and amusement.

"The children of the poor," she said, "are frequently better off hygienically than those of the middle classes, because they spend so much time playing in the streets, and have in addition the advantages of many roof gardens and out of door playgrounds."

DR. AKED NOT VERY ILL. Able to Preach, but a Reception in His

Henor Had to Be Given The reception which was to have been given next Wednesday at the Plaza Hotel in honor of the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, has been postponed indefinitely on account of Dr. Aked's health. Dr. Aked said last night that while he

Dr. Aked said last night that while he was able with some effort to preach twice on Sunday, his physician did not think it best for him to risk the excitement and conversational strain of the reception. Dr. Aked declared that while a slight operation had been necessary his ill health was not of such a character as to excite alarm.

Sailing to-day by the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen: Mr. and Mrs. Ethan Allen, Dr. Hartmans Mr. and Mrs. Ethan Allen, Dr. Hartmann von Ander Lau, Franciscan monk and composer of cratorios, who has been under treatment here at Dr. Bull's sanitarium; Mrs. George R. Sheldon, Dr. Sigismond Sonnenfeld, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr.; the Most Rev. Dionysius Schuler, Norman McLeod, Christian Hauge, Norwegian Minister to Washington, and Mrs. Hauge. Arrivals by the Atlantic Transport liner linnetonka from London:

Rear Admiral J. V. B. Bleecker, Capt. C. Chichester, Capt. N. W. Clayton, Major Neisen, J. Edwards and James M. Saxton. Passengers by the Red Star liner Zeelan from Antwerp:

Mrs. John La Farge, Baron Moncheur, Belgian Minister at Washington; Baroness Moncheur and Walter Raieigh.